

Date.	h m	Mag.	Path.		Length.
			From.	To.	
1885 Apr. 20	13 20	4	$275^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} + 27^{\circ}$	$275^{\circ} + 23^{\circ}$	4°
1885 Apr. 20	13 46	4	$265 + 53$	$262 + 58$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
1885 Apr. 20	14 12	4	$270 + 12\frac{1}{2}$	$269\frac{1}{2} + 7$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
1885 Apr. 20	14 24	4	$261\frac{1}{2} + 21$	$258 + 16\frac{3}{4}$	6
1885 Apr. 20	14 49	4	$266 + 20\frac{1}{2}$	$263 + 16$	5
1873 Apr. 21	10 22	3	$273 + 51$	$273 + 61$	10
1893 Apr. 21	12 8	4	$270 + 44$	$268 + 49\frac{1}{2}$	6
1893 Apr. 21	12 39	4	$268 + 27\frac{3}{4}$	$266\frac{1}{2} + 25\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1878 Apr. 22	10 50	5	$265 + 61\frac{1}{2}$	$256 + 71$	11
1894 Apr. 22	9 59	2	$260 + 59$	$243 + 72$	15

Bristol, 1899 February 20.

Nebulae observed at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, in 1898.

(Communicated by David Gill, C.B., F.R.S., &c., H.M. Astronomer.)

The following observations were made by Mr. R. T. A. Innes with the 7-inch Merz equatorial :—

No.	R.A.			1860. Dec.		
	h	m	s	°	'	
1	3	27	44	52	23	Equal to $10^m.5$, round, 2' diameter, near C.P.D. — 52° , 414.
2	4	4	41	45	53	Equal to $9^m.8$, round, 10'' diameter, near C.P.D. — 45° , 403.
3	4	14	8	60	33	Equal to $9^m.8$, round, 1' diameter, brighter in middle.
4	5	39	0	51	6	Equal to $9^m.7$, round, 10'' diameter, brighter in middle.
5	14	12	5	59	56	Faint, small, elongated.

The above are supposed to be new.

h 2629=G. C. 834 The position for 1860 is about $4^h 12^m 44^s - 55^{\circ} 56'$, the place in the N.G.C. being wrong. It is quite close to C.Z. IV., 419, mag. 8.5, reddish, and is 13' N. p .

h 2630=G.C. 838, which is a double nebula, the smaller component being N. f .

h 3443. h calls this a cluster. It now looks like an irregular nebula surrounding two stars.

H. V. 39. Not seen; H. V. 40, which is near, and has exactly the same description, was well seen.

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope:
1899 January 6.

Occultations Observed at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, during the Lunar Eclipse, 1898 December 27.

(Communicated by David Gill, C.B., F.R.S., &c., H.M. Astronomer.)

A list of predictions was received from the Pulkowa Observatory. The observers, instruments, and their positions referred to the Cape Transit Circle, were :—

Observer.	Instrument.	δ Long.	δ Lat.	Alt.
H = S. S. Hough	7-in. Heliometer	-0°05'	+2°01'	About 40 ft.
L = J. Lunt	18-in. McClean Refractor	+0°03'	-3°43'	
I = R. T. A. Innes	7-in. equatorial	+0°12'	-2°02'	
V L = V. A. Löwinger	10-in. astrographic guiding telescope	-0°10'	+4°42'	

Position of T.C.

Long. - 1^h 13^m 54^s.76

δ Long. - = E. of T.C.

Lat. - 33° 56' 3''·5

δ Lat. - = S. of T.C.

The definition became very bad towards the end of the eclipse. All the observers remark that the stars at disappearance seemed to enter on the Moon's disc.

Observations.

No.	Pulkowa List.	Name.	Mag.	Obsr.	Inst.	Phase.	Cape Sid. Time.	Greenwich M.T.	Remarks.
1	—	Anon = B.D. + 24°, 1298 + 30 ^s ±	9·7	L.	18-in.	D.	h m s 6 23 46·2	h m s 10 44 7·6	
2	33	B.D. + 24°, 1300	9·4	"	"	"	6 33 8·7	10 53 28·6	
"	"			I.	7	"	6 33 8·7	10 53 28·6	Very good.
"	"			V.L.	10	"	6 33 8·7	10 53 28·6	Faint.
3	25	B.D. + 24°, 1296	9·4	L.	18	R.	7 0 15·9	11 20 31·3	
"	"			V.L.	10	"	7 0 16·2	11 20 31·6	Good.
4	37	Arg. + 24°, 1303	9·1	L.	18	D.	7 1 47·7	11 22 2·9	
"	"			I.	7	"	7 1 47·7	11 22 2·9	Very good.
"	"			V.L.	10	"	7 [2] 48·9	11 22 4·1	Uncertain.
5	44	B.D. + 24°, 1306	9·2	L.	18	"	7 10 41·7	11 30 55·4	
"	"			I.	7	"	7 10 41·2	11 30 54·9	Good.
"	"			V.L.	10	"	7 10 40·9	11 30 54·6	Very fair.
6	—	Anon = B.D. + 24°, 1303 + 13 ^s - 0'·8	9·5	I.	7	"	7 10 49·7	11 31 3·4	Fair.